

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Public School Examination.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Broad Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

DURESCO.
The Colourwash which lasts
ten times longer.
Shade Card submitted upon
application.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 18,003.

號三零千八百一第

日八十月二十年卯乙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1916.

六拜禮

號二十二月正年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Jan. 22nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. KWANGTUNG.
Jan. 23rd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. SINKIANG.
TO DEPART.
Jan. 22nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 6 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
Jan. 24th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10 a.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.
Jan. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHITTO MARU.
Jan. 26th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHITTO MARU.
Jan. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
Jan. 27th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SUWA MARU.
Jan. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Jan. 28th.—Straits, Durban, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 3 p.m., per s.s. KASHMIR.
Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PORTON.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.03 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " 10.00	" " 10 "
10.00	" " 11.00	" " 15 "
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NIGHT CARE.		
8.30 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.		
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.		Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.		
7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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ENTERTAINMENTS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



DE VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

WITH HIS COMPANY OF SONG, DANCE AND MUSICAL ARTISTES
TABLEAUX VIVANTS, ETC.MOVING THEATRE,
KOWLOON

(NEXT TO POST-OFFICE).

TO-DAY! AND TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, AT 5 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.
3RD COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23RD, AT 6 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

All Performances:—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

EVENING 9.15 P.M.		MATINEES 5 OR 6 P.M.	
1st Class	£1.50	1st Class	£1.00
2nd "	1.00	2nd "	0.70
3rd "	0.50	3rd "	0.40
Gallery (Asiatics only)	0.20	Gallery (Asiatics only)	0.15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform:—Half-Price to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

A YEAR'S WORK

It is refreshing to turn for a moment from the turmoil of Peking politics to the consideration of a more peaceful subject—the Chinese Post Office as seen through the report of the Postmaster-General for 1914. The success which has been achieved by the foreign control of the Chinese Customs has long been well known both in China and abroad, but not quite so much has been heard of the development of the postal organisation which, in the case of a country the enormous size of China, with its primitive conditions and lack of roads and communications, presents difficulties which probably are not fully appreciated in Western countries. Notwithstanding, the Chinese Post Office has rapidly grown into an institution which, for reliability and efficiency, is second only to that great organisation—the Chinese Customs. This success, it must be borne in mind, has been built up by the aid of foreigners, and it is to be said that the results achieved could never have been realised in the present state of civilisation in China without such help and direction. We are rather inclined to emphasise this point, because we have observed some discussion in the Chinese Press as to the withdrawal of foreign post offices in China. These, doubtless, may be only rumours, but straws show the way the tide is setting. At any rate the question is not likely to be taken up by the foreign Legations in the present state of European politics. In other directions, where the things have shown a tendency to cast off what they regard as the swaddling clothes of foreign supervision, the results have not infrequently been disastrous. The postal service is of such great importance to the comfort, business, and social progress of the Chinese people that nothing, at the present juncture, at any rate, should be done to impair its efficiency or retard its natural growth and development. The extent of this growth and development appears from the report before us.

There has been substantial expansion in practically every branch of business. A few figures may be quoted to show the scope of the service. The total number of articles dealt with in 1914 exceeded 692 millions, or an increase of nearly 65 millions upon the total for 1913. As the Postmaster-General points out, this advance is the more pronounced inasmuch as the amount of printed matter handled—143 millions—fell off by no less than 22 millions. The Chinese people are rapidly getting accustomed to most of the facilities of the post office as we know them in the West. Express letters, parcel traffic, money orders, etc., are every year being taken more and more advantage of. It may be noted that letters in native clubbed mails show a considerable rise, but, as the report points out, this is attributable to a decrease in smuggling, rather than to any recrudescence of *min-chu* activities. It may be mentioned that the total number of postal establishments now in operation is 8,324. In addition, there are some 4,000 local and rural Box Offices. These few figures will give some idea of the ramifications of the Chinese post office. What is of the utmost importance is the fact that the various links of communication were well maintained during the year. This means more than appears on the surface. In China, floods, robbers, and pirates have to be reckoned with, but in spite of difficulties through these causes, there were comparatively few interruptions, and these were for the most part local and temporary in character. The officials have shown all sorts of ingenuity in overcoming obstacles to the dispatch of mails, with the result that a minimum of inconvenience has been caused to the public. Every year, too, sees the extension of the postal service to new districts. The length of the various links of communication at the end of 1914 was 486,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ equal roughly, our English mile) against 458,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1913. In conclusion we may note that the year was the entry of China into the Universal Postal Union. Her accession to the Universal Postal Convention dates from March 1, 1914, but it was not until Sept. 1 that the regulations of the Rome Convention came into actual operation in China. From the same date, also, China gave her accession to the Far East Post Convention.—*London and China Express.*

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

5 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

TO-MORROW

6 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

Tuesday, 1st Feb.—

11.30 a.m.—The West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon.—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

DRIVEN OUT.

Whenever LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM enters a home the headaches are driven out. By simply rubbing in a little of this sure-acting remedy the most stubborn ache or pain is soon brought to terms. When you apply

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM you can feel the pain going away. Think of it—from maddening sleepless nights and tortured days you can enter a land of absolute relief. Clear-headed, upright and tingling with health in every limb, you can once more face the world without the dread of throbbing temples or twitching nerves. You become yourself again—the self you would like to be.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ALLEGED ENEMY INCENDIARISM IN THE U.S.A.

The new town of Hopewell, 20 miles from Richmond, Virginia, which was founded by the Dupont Powder Company, was completely destroyed by fire last month and twenty-five thousand people were rendered homeless. The town, of mushroom growth due to the vast ammunition works established in its vicinity since the war began, burned like matchwood in the 30-mile breeze which was blowing. The usual rumours attributing the origin of the fire to German incendiaries are circulated—says *The Times* New York correspondent. They are strengthened by the arrest of a German suspected of plotting to blow up the ammunition works, which, however, the conflagration failed to touch. The loss of property is estimated at £400,000. One negro-outraged looting was lynched, and two bandits who attacked a bank official carrying documents out of the fire were shot.

There was an explosion in the fuse-making department of the Bethlehem Steel Company's works, at Easton, Pennsylvania, on Dec. 10th, one workman being killed and several being injured. The building was wrecked. The explosion is attributed to a spark from one of the machinery.

Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat awaiting shipment to the Entente nations was destroyed by fire in an elevator owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Erie on Dec. 10th. The total loss is estimated at £150,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

The State Department has been investigating a fresh batch of private correspondence bearing the signatures of Baron E. Zeidnek, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, and D. von Nabes, the Austrian Consul-General. The correspondence proves conclusively—says *The Times* New York correspondent—that the active co-operation of these officials in the forged passport swindle.

RAW SILK MARKET AT LYONS.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Viciars) has furnished the following account of the Lyons raw silk market during the first nine months of 1915:—
It was inevitable that silk, as essentially an article of luxury, should be one of the first commodities to suffer as a result of the situation brought about by the outbreak of the European war, and consumption immediately showed a marked decrease in every quarter of the globe. Simultaneously with this, production also declined heavily owing to the closing of many filatures, both in Europe and the Far East, and the difficulties in the way of shipments from China and Japan, which have reduced exports for the 1914-15 season by as much as 23 per cent. for Japan, 61 per cent. for Shanghai, and 38 per cent. for Canton. Moreover, the eventual entry of Turkey into the hostilities had the effect of cutting off supplies of Levant and Central Asiatic silk and cocoons. In the face of such a situation it was inevitable that prices on the Lyons market should fall heavily all round. Towards the end of last year, however, prices appeared to be becoming steadier, and the opening of 1915 was marked by a distinct improvement in the tone of the market, which has been maintained, with but slight occasional relapses, up to the time of writing (October) owing to an increase in the volume of transactions.

At the beginning of May, 1915, prices had recovered from 5 to 10 per cent. on various kinds of silk. The declaration of war by Italy had the immediate effect of checking business, owing to the increased difficulties of transport and correspondence, coupled with the violent fluctuations in the Italian exchange. Meantime, Lyons manufacturers of silk goods received considerable orders, purchases for which must have exercised a favourable effect on silk prices; but, owing to the lack of qualified workmen and the scarcity of dyes, the manufacturers were obliged to decline part of these orders. Matters remained practically unchanged throughout June, the conclusion of the silk harvest failing to exercise its usual influences on the market. In July, however, business became decidedly more active under a lively demand for silk goods from both London and the United States. The market also benefited by a revival in the Swiss silk manufacturing industry, which imported much of its supplies of raw material from Lyons. The month of August saw a steady continuation of a large demand for silk, accompanied by a gradual improvement in prices. September started well, but the month generally was distinctly quieter, though prices remained firm.

European dealers show great stiffness in accepting new contracts. Shanghai steam filatures have been in considerable demand owing to the high prices asked for Japanese stuffs; the latter are very scarce on the Lyons market, shipments this season from Yokohama to Europe amounting to only 8,400 bales, as against 4,125 bales in 1914-15 and 18,000 bales in 1913-14. Cautions, greatly in demand of late, especially in average qualities for crepes, are now low in favour, owing to their rapid advance in price, and their deterioration in quality, consequent on the havoc wrought in the spinning mills by destructive floods in July.

WAR NEWS.

WARMING THEM UP.

"The Austrian Press solemnly announces the discovery by the Professor of Electricity at Innsbruck University and an Austrian doctor serving at the front of a method of weaving electric heating threads into soldiers' pants and then connecting the soldiers' wearing garments with a battery at from 100 to 300 metres distance," says the *Morning Post* Bern correspondent. "It is claimed that the current can be regulated, and that a number of soldiers in the trenches can be kept warm simultaneously."

OFFICERS' SNUG DUG-OUT.

The following description of a dug-out is given by an officer at the front in a letter to a friend. "I am sitting in a small room (he says) with a small window high up on one wall. A stove of excellent design is burning coals at one side. The ceiling consists of a layer of 8 in. logs. The walls are boards painted white. Two doors, a cupboard, a few shelves, a tree trunk up one side and another up the centre of the room complete the fixtures, except that the floor consists of boards. A table and three chairs and some maps constitute the movable, unless a bell cord hanging down is counted as a movable. Going through one of the doors (a glass one), you find a similar room, except that the walls are covered with pink muslin, and there are two wood and wire-mesh beds with a few small tables, etc. If you go out of the other door (which is gracefully hung with a flowered curtain) from the first room you encounter a flight of about eight or nine cement steps, with brick walls at the side. Go up these, and if you are lucky, you will find yourself in the sunlight on the surface of the earth. Near the top of these steps is a hut—the officers' kitchen. This is a description of the dug-out in which I expect to live for some time along with one other officer. It is the best dug-out you could imagine. It is warm, bright, and high-explosive proof. It keeps warm in all weather. The reason for living in a dug-out is that life above ground in this village was found to be inadvisable.

Approximately 200 locomotives are lying abandoned on various lines of the French railway system, says *The Journal*, and, although French manufacturers are endeavouring for further transport facilities, the railways are in many places encumbered with hundreds of trucks and vans that have been unused for many months.

M. VENIZELOS.

A REPLY TO KING CONSTANTINE.

The Special Correspondent of *The Times* at Athens, who recently received from King Constantine a verbal statement for communication to *The Times*, has also obtained from M. Venizelos, the ex-Premier, a declaration of the policy of his party.

The King, to whom M. Venizelos's statement was submitted, expressed a desire that M. Venizelos's statement, with which he is not in personal agreement, should nevertheless receive the same publicity as his own.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

M. Venizelos authorises me to communicate the following statement as to the policy of his party.

The three principal points which form the basis of M. Venizelos's policy are the following:—

(i.) The Greek attitude towards Serbia.
(ii.) Greek aspirations in Asia Minor and Thrace.

(iii.) The question of the Constitution. It is not a fact that the terms of the Greco-Serbian Treaty exonerated Greece from rendering assistance to her Ally, Serbia, in case the latter were attacked by other Powers as well as by Bulgaria. The Treaty was absolutely binding upon Greece.

Even if this were not so, it was a political mistake of great magnitude to have abandoned Serbia to her fate. Serbia's existence is necessary to Greece, in order to maintain the balance of power in the Balkans, and Serbia's disappearance may leave Greece at the mercy of a strengthened and brutal Bulgaria.

Had Greece intervened at the opportune moment Serbia would not have suffered her cruel fate, for Greece's intervention could have given the Allies, and Serbia numerical military superiority in the Balkans. It was Greece's great opportunity, of realizing her aspirations and desires.

All wars necessitate risks, but in this case the risks were small, and the Greek people, represented by the majority in Parliament, were prepared to accept them, for they realized that the liberation of the Greeks in Turkey had at last become possible, and the building up of a Greater Greece in the acquisition of new territories in Asia Minor and Thrace, as well as Cyprus.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

What occurred was well-known. King Constantine enforced the resignation of the Ministers who held the confidence of the people, and he refused to sanction intervention.

His Majesty no doubt felt that the danger was too great, but where in the Constitution has the King acquired the right to override his Ministers and the elected members of his Parliament?

It has been said that M. Venizelos favours a Republic. This is not true, for Greece's position practically necessitates a Constitutional Monarchy, so long as the Sovereign confines himself within the limits of the Constitution.

The King is as hereditary monarch, whose father was elected King by the Greek people, but no Divine Right exists in Greece.

M. Venizelos is particularly desirous that his attitude with reference to the elections should be understood. About 750,000 men voted at the last elections, out of an electorate of over a million; of whom 280,000 are now mobilized. Of the Venizelist Deputies, 53 are now with the colours, while 25 Ministerial Deputies are also mobilized.

These Venizelist mobilized Deputies are promised six days' leave and the Governmental Deputies full leave. The result would be that, immediately after the elections, the Venizelist Deputies would be obliged to leave for the front, thereby diminishing, and possibly extinguishing, the Venizelist majority in Parliament.

Even more than this, the Government were prepared to grant leave to their supporters to return to vote, while refusing it to the supporters of M. Venizelos. It was even proposed that voters among the troops should register their votes at the barracks, where pressure would naturally have been applied.

Under many conditions of election M. Venizelos would have felt it his duty to be elected, in order to protest in the Chamber against the manner in which the elections had been held. But the actual comedy was too great, and he and his party had no course open except silently to protest by absenting themselves.

The Greek people fully understand the situation, and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voice heard.

HIS MAJESTY'S FOOTNOTES.

With the consent of M. Venizelos, I had the honour of submitting the above statement to King Constantine in private audience. His Majesty carefully read it and authorized me to make the following statement:—

"The King is not in personal agreement with what M. Venizelos says, but his Majesty is desirous that similar publicity be given in *The Times* to M. Venizelos's statement as that which was recently given to his own."

The King wishes that *The Times* be kept fully informed of all aspects of our situation in Greece, and hopes that its columns will be open to all shades of opinion."

TIRPITZ HUMOUR.

The *Wilhelmshafener Zeitung* contains the following: A giant statue of Admiral von Tirpitz, similar to Berlin's Hindenburg for nailing purposes, will shortly be erected at Wilhelmshaven. Admiral von Tirpitz has recently given the artist, Oswald Schimmling, of Berlin, a number of sittings, with the result that a wonderful likeness has been produced. The Grand Admiral is posing in uniform with oil-skins, sea-boots, and sou'wester. Broad and erect stands the figure, holding a telescope in the left hand while the right is reaching out for his instruments. The eyes are gazing into space far away over the distant seas, where the heroes of Germany's sea power carry out his orders. The statue weighs over 3,000 lbs., and has room for 250,000 nails.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. Albert Sarraut, ex-Governor-General of Indo-China, has been sent to the front, as a sub-lieutenant, and is now fighting in the region of the Woivre.

Captain Sir John Bruce Campbell, Royal Scots, late of Tronoh Mines, Limited, has been wounded. It may be recalled, says *The Times of Malaya*, that Sir John B. Campbell, before he came to Perak, was in the Life Guards and served in the South African War. At Tronoh he was a first assistant manager, and subsequently acted as manager in the absence of Mr. H. D. Griffiths.

SHIPPING NOTES.

SINKING OF THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

A message from Colombo says that on board the steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, were 45 of the Ceylon contingent. Fourteen were reported drowned, including two Europeans one of whom was the Hon. Wilmut Neville, grandson of the recently deceased Marquis of Abergavenny. He had been in Ceylon a few weeks, arriving from Australia and joining the volunteer engineers as a sapper; he was only twenty years of age. The other Ceylon men drowned were five Burghers, six Sinhalese and one Tamil.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day.
7.40 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed by Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag and Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
Remainder, nil.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, January 24th.—No. 1 Section Scouts Company.

Wednesday, January 26th.—No. 2 Section Scouts Company.

Thursday, January 27th.—No. 3 Section Scouts Company.

Friday, January 28th.—No. 4 Section Scouts Company.

DETAILS.

2.—On duty to-night: Scouts Co.

On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co.

Orderly Officer for week ending 27th inst., Lieut. Weall.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION.

Members who are too ill to attend the Consulting Rooms of the Surgeon Superintendent for examination must obtain and send to their Company Commanders the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner. Such certificate must state (a) the nature of the illness, (b) the date on which the patient will be able to present himself to the Surgeon Superintendent for examination. On leaving the House, etc., the Surgeon Superintendent must be attended at once, or the patient must report for duty.

In the event of medical exemption being refused by the Surgeon Superintendent, the Forms obtained from Company Commanders must be returned direct to them.

Applicants in Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, after obtaining Certificates, will hand same direct to Inspectors Wei Wing Sam and Wong Kwong Tin, respectively.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The attention of all ranks is particularly drawn to orders of January 20th to 21st.

For the purpose of giving leave from drills and parades the remainder of January month may be regarded as "a Calendar Month."

PARADES 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 24th.—No. 1 Company and Recruits thereof.

Tuesday, January 25th.—No. 4 Company: Recruits of all Companies.

Wednesday, January 26th.—No. 2 Company and Recruits thereof.

Thursday, January 27th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

Friday, January 28th.—All Company Inspectors and Sergeants.

ARMISTS.

Armists must be produced at the next parade of each Company.

MUNICIPALITY PART II.

(For members only who passed Part I.)

Sunday, January 23rd.—

Leave Blake Pier, 9 a.m.—All P.-cs of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of No. 2 Co., also N.O.s. of that Company who did not fire on Sunday, January 16th.

Leave Blake Pier 1 p.m.—All P.-cs. of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons of No. 2 Co.

All N.O.s. of this Company, except those who failed Part I., will attend for Range Duties, leaving at 9 a.m.

Staff and Company Inspectors who did not fire on the 16th instant will attend at a date to be notified later.

Uniform, caps or helmets.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5, OF 1916.

The following promotions are made in the Ambulance Company on the 17th inst.:

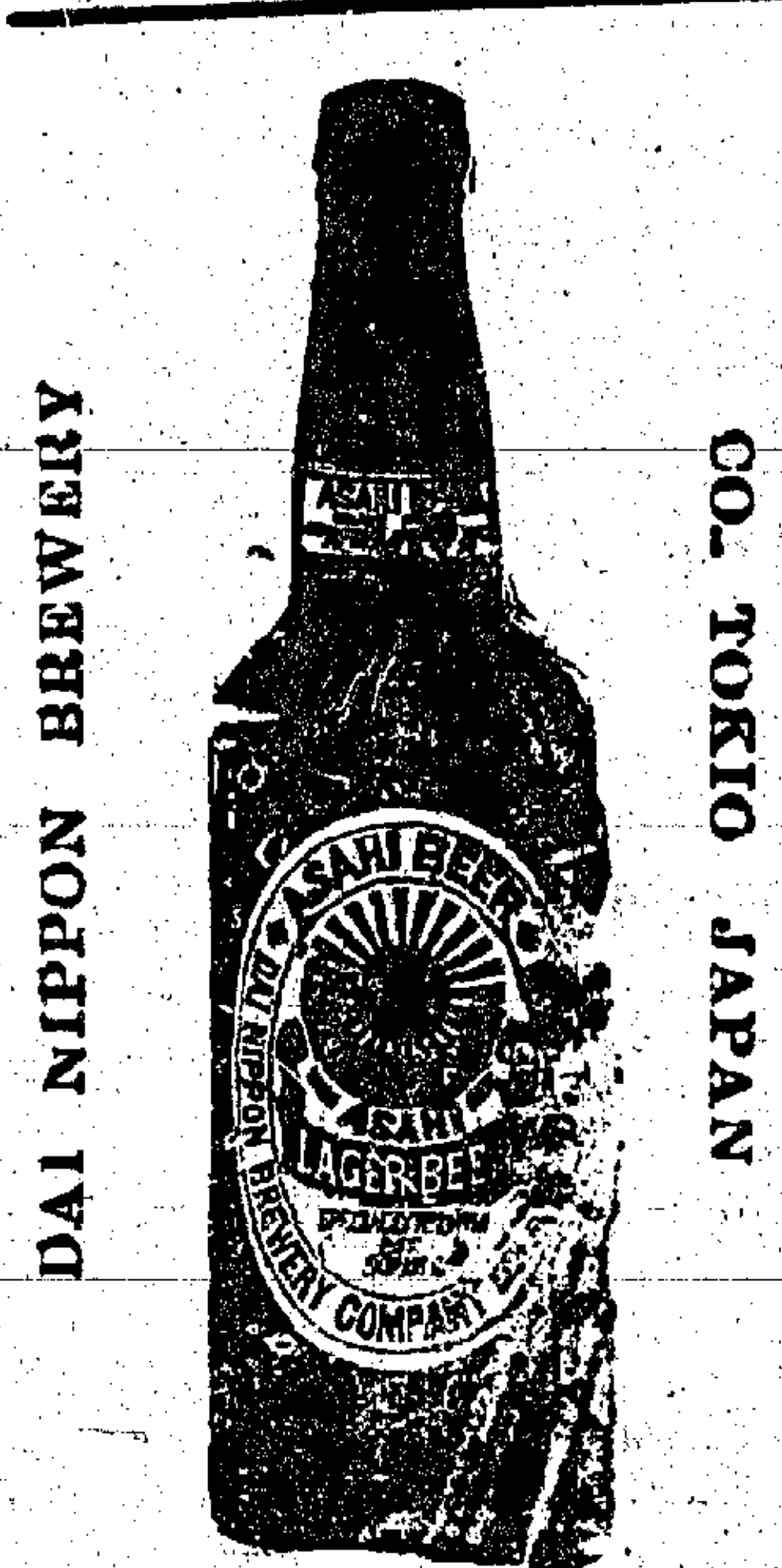
P.-c. Matthew Wong to be Sergeant.

P.-c. Chan Siu Tong to be Sergeant.

(Sd.) C. Mol, Messrs.

The following brief "appreciation" of the German emanates from an Irishman in the trenches who has had some opportunity of verifying his description:—"By evolution he is a degenerate; by breeding a brute; by instinct a bully; by nature a traitor; by profession a spy; by choice a cad; by accomplishment an assassin; by training a murderer."

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

YITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.

Wharf, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London," Est. 1844

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CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR CHARITIES FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Although the Prince of Wales' Fund is now closed, there is increasing need for charity in connection with the war. The War Charities Committee has been organised to supply an opening for such charity in a form which, besides providing for the administration of donations of any amount, will also particularly enable the large number of contributors of moderate means who may prefer to give monthly subscriptions to do so; thus furnishing an elastic organisation ready to deal with any recognised war charity as the necessity arises, and avoiding as far as possible a multiplicity of separate funds and a consequent waste of effort.

The charities of immediate local interest will be given priority in the distribution of the fund. But it should be borne in mind that the Fund is intended primarily to organise individual effort, and not to make such effort unnecessary. The promoters of the various charities now operating in the Colony are therefore asked to continue their work, and should they decide, as it is hoped they will, to join the larger organisation, it will be open to them (as to all subscribers) to earmark their subscriptions for a particular charity if they so desire. Subscriptions not so earmarked will be allocated from time to time by the committee in their discretion to recognised War Charities. It is hoped that the Fund will shortly permit Hongkong to follow the example of other colonies and to support, in addition to the local charities, a part of some hospital or other similar charity at home which may be connected with the name of the Colony, and to contribute to such of the general War Charities at home as may appear to be most in need.

The nature and scope of the scheme will, of course, depend on the money available. Donations and subscriptions to the Fund are now invited and are payable to Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Fund, from whom subscription lists can be obtained on application.—Yours faithfully,

E. HALLIFAX.

Hon. Sec. War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1916.

FOR SWEET CHARITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With our War Charities Committee in full activity, a suggestion indicating a source from which much money may be led towards an enlargement of their funds may not be out of place. Elsewhere a Government Treasury invited the attention of bookmakers to the provisions of its Finance Taxation Act. These required that any bookmaker who made a bet between January 1st, 1916, and December 31st, 1917, must issue to the person with whom he bets a betting ticket bearing an impressed duty stamp of 1d. if the bet is made in the saddling paddock and of 1d. if made on any other part of the racetrack. Penalties for infringement of either of those regulations ranged from £2 to £10.

At the forthcoming race meeting, it would be a commendable course if the Government would temporarily enact that on every pari-mutuel ticket sold a tax of, say, ten or even twenty cents be imposed, the proceeds to be devoted to the War Charities Fund.—Yours faithfully,

JOCK O' FAIRFIELD.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

YUNNAN REVOLT.

UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE OF KUEICHOW.

The Taoyin of Eastern Kueichow stationed at Chenyuan has disappeared. Many magistrates are resigning on the plea of illness.

Colonel Wang, nephew of the Military Governor, has gone to command the troops on the Hunan border. The families of the Civil and Military Governors have left Kueichow. Other families are also leaving. Many rumours are circulating owing to the lack of reliable news. The censorship continues. The city and provinces are quiet.—*Reuter*.

According to the Chinese Press the Civil Governor of Kueichow, Lung Chien-chang, has telegraphed to the Central Government asking for permission to return to Kuangtung to attend to his mother who, he alleges, is dangerously ill. The Central Government has sent the following reply: "As the revolt in Yunnan has not yet been suppressed, and the defence of the province of Kueichow is of paramount importance, it is highly improper to submit a prayer for leave of absence, which can be granted only to avoid a difficult position. Let Lung Chien-chang relinquish his post first and be referred to the Penalty Commission for punishment. General Liu Hsien-tsen, brother of General Liu Hsien-shih, is hereby appointed Acting Governor of Kueichow."

HOME VIA SIBERIA.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Residents in the Far East will learn with satisfaction that Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have stationed one of their uniformed representatives at Harbin for the assistance of those travelling Home via Siberia. The man travels on the express train every Friday from Changchun to Harbin, and meets passengers from Shanghai at the former station, which is the terminus of the South Manchuria Railway.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have secured their own allotment of compartments in the through Russian cars, and, for the convenience of the travelling public, they have issued a new itinerary giving a list of more than 80 of the principal stations on the road between Vladivostok and Petrograd, with the time of the arrival and departure of the train at each. This will enable those who may not desire to patronise the dining-car to know exactly what time they have in which to obtain refreshment at the station-buffets.

The journey from Vladivostok to Petrograd occupies ten days, and from thence to Newcastle seven days.

WAR GIFTS FROM THE WOMEN OF HONGKONG.

This week the following things have been sent home by the Women of Hongkong (including "Our Little Bit Workers Society," Kowloon) and Swatow:—

37 pairs mittens.
20 pairs socks.
6 woollen waistcoats.
19 mufflers.
1 pair knee-cap.
1 body belt.
1 cap.
10 suits pyjamas.
3 shirts.
7 pairs gloves.
200 envelopes.
16 tins dry ginger.

One parcel containing 18 children's caps and sweaters, 2 mufflers and 2 pairs mittens to Mrs. Eden, Jackman's Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., to forward to Belgium.

Two parcels containing children's clothes to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Montrose Street, W.

Two parcels containing women's and children's clothes (some kindly sent by Messrs. Fairall & Co.) to Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.

One parcel containing clothes for Soldiers and Sailors to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, N.E.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

MILITARY v. CHINESE.

To be played on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley, this afternoon, kick-off at 4 o'clock.

Military team:—Faulkner (88th Co. R.G.A.); Austin (88th Co. R.G.A.) and Lawrence (Staff and Depts.); Wood (Staff and Depts.); Edgeler (88th Co. R.G.A.); and Strange (Staff and Depts.); Deeborough, Corbin, and Watson (88th Co. R.G.A.); Davies (Capt.) and Steele (Staff and Depts.). Reserves: Willis (Staff and Depts.) and Watson (88th Co. R.G.A.).

The following will represent the Chinese team:—Leung Yuk Tong (C.); Fung Tai (C., Capt.) and Kwok Ping Kan (L.); Leung Tai Fong (L.); Cheong Wing Hon (L., Vice-Capt.); and Fung Ping (C.); Leung Wing Tai (L.); Wong Pak Chung (L.); Lam Yu Fan (C.); Au Kit Sang (C.); and Kwok Po Kan (L.). Reserves: Ip Kwai Sum (C.), and Chan Tung Hoi (L.) ["C" Confucians; "L" Lam Liong.]

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

KOWLOON v. SEED CO. R.G.A.

The following players have been selected to represent Kowloon Dock Juniors, in a match against the Seed Co. R.G.A. this afternoon at 2.30 on the Club's Ground:—Moorsdeen; Ogley and Best; Van Langenberg, Logan, and Ross; Hedley, Taylor, Smith, Lima, and Cleme; Reserves: Rocha, Lopez, Taylor, and Ribeiro.

Three workshops on the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles, one of which contained valuable machinery-erecting plant, were destroyed by fire recently.

BANKRUPTCY COURT CASES.

FORGED ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Re Sui Cheung Company. This was a petition in bankruptcy against the firm.

The Official Receiver (Mr. E. Carpmel) said that Mr. Gardiner was for the petitioning creditor, but he was engaged in a case in another Court. He had asked him (Mr. Carpmel) to state that he agreed to the dismissal of the petition, because he was convinced that the act of bankruptcy was not a good one. The notice of suspension of payment was not signed by the person who purported to sign it.

Mr. Goldring (for one of the partners, Hui Lit) said his client denied absolutely that the document on which the petition in bankruptcy was made was ever signed by himself. It was in fact forged. The petition was dismissed.

ADJUDICATION.

Re J. T. da Souza. This was an application for adjudication and for the payment to the Official Receiver as trustee.

The Official Receiver said debtor filed his petition on the 24th September and on the 27th October a meeting was held and no resolution was passed. The public examination had been held.

The order for adjudication was made.

TRUSTEE RELEASED.

Re Kwong Tai Cheong application was made for the release of the trustee, for whom Mr. Preston appeared. Mr. Preston said the final account had been passed and three dividends had been paid. He also asked for the destruction of the books and papers.

The order was made.

MYSTERIOUS MR. LI KWONG.

Re Yue Shing Bank. Mr. Goldring made application for a direction to the trustees for the payment of certain dividends to Yue Sau Kau. The position was that in the first place a man named Li Kwong, alias Li Kung Fung, came to his office and instructed him to act as a trustee for the sums of \$30,000 and \$1,011.80. That was on the 10th December, 1914. At that time the deposit notes upon which the Official Receiver and were in the custody of the Court. Just before Chinese New Year, 1915, the debt was assigned to the present applicant, Yue Sau Kau, and he filed further proofs on the latter's behalf. The difficulty was that the trustees were in doubt as to whether they should pay the money to the applicant or to the original creditor, Li Kung Fung. The trustees very rightly held themselves to be in a quandary as to the identity of the parties concerned.

Mr. Preston said he was agreeable to admit proof in regard to one of the sums concerned, as soon as proof of debt was made. There were no less than two persons claiming to be Li Kwong, alias Li King Fung. Both were resident in Canton, and one was represented by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston. In the case of the latter, abundant evidence had been placed before the trustees that he had some grounds for saying that he was entitled to this payment. They did not know that his friend Li Kwong was the original assignor. He asked the Court to order inter-pleaders between the parties.

Mr. Goldring said that was quite impossible, because they had filed no claim. Mr. Preston—They have filed proof of debt.

Mr. Goldring said he would much like to see this mysterious Mr. Li Kwong. It would be a great advantage to him and to his client if they could be confronted with this client of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston. Whenever they had endeavoured to see him he was not available.

Mr. Preston—I asked my friend on several occasions for his original client. I have seen Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston's original client twice.

Mr. Goldring—My original client has gone to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston. He is no longer my client.

His lordship—I cannot direct the trustees until I know definitely who the assignor is.

Mr. Goldring—My client is not attacked in any way, or charged with forgery or anything of that sort. My client appears, but Messrs. Deacon's client does not.

Mr. Preston said that the latter was on the Canton Railway. He was down here for some considerable time, and he came to his office twice, and then went away again. He laid the matter suggested that the Court would not make the order but would direct inter-pleaders.

Mr. Goldring thought Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston's attitude was very improper. They wanted to raise an expensive issue. Somebody had got to pay for this, and it seemed to deliberately provoke an issue of this sort was wrong. They should be in Court now. His position was that the man Li Kwong, who signed the original proof, had gone to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

Mr. Preston—On the 22nd April I asked my friend to produce his Mr. Li Kwong and he had adopted that suggestion he could have met the second Mr. Li Kwong in regard to the second Canton claimant, but he had not communicated personally with the trustees, but the Chief of Police had done so. If an inter-pleader was ordered, it might serve to get rid of the third possible man.

His lordship said he would take such steps as he could to bring this man Li Kwong before the Court. The trustees should notify Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston that he should attend the Court at the time fixed. He requested Mr. Goldring and Mr. Preston to confer together on the question of procedure and see him in Chambers. The hearing was accordingly adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 21st January state:—

Our last report was issued on the 13th instant. During the interval there has been somewhat less demand for shipping shares (Douglases and Indos) and prices have eased off slightly on profit taking for settlement account, and to some extent owing to the approach of China New Year, the market closing on the quiet side for both stocks. In other respects the local market has ruled quiet but firm, and with a moderate business passing at current quotations. Standard Tin is quoted from London at \$17 3/4 for cash, and \$17 1/2 forward, and plantation Rubber at 3/7 1/2 and 3/7 3/4 for spot and 6 months respectively. Bar Silver is quoted this morning at 26 15-16d, Sterling T.T. at 1/11 1/2, Shanghai T.T. at 7 1/2, and Singapore T.T. at 8 1/2. The Bank's buying rate for 3ds. bills on Shanghai now stands at 75 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have improved to a buying quotation of \$910, and small lots could probably be placed at slightly over this rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are firmer with sales and probable buyers at \$912 1/2, and Cantons have improved to \$415 with sales. North Chinas are unchanged at Tls. 180 nominal, and Yangtzes are lower in the North at \$265 with ex. 73, business done.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been booked at \$152 1/2, and more are enquired for at slightly under this rate. Hongkong's are quiet but steady at \$410, no business having transpired during the interval.

SHIPPING.—Indos and Douglases continued in good demand during the earlier part of the period under review, and sales of the former were booked up to \$182 for the Combined, \$128 for the Deferred, and \$53 for the Preferred, with full equivalent rates forward for March and April delivery, but during the last few days a quieter tone has set in, and quotations on profit taking have declined to \$51 for the Preferred and \$127 for the Deferred, with a sale of the Combined reported at \$175 1/2. Douglases have been similarly affected, sales having been booked up to \$119 for cash and \$123 for April, the market now closing with probable sellers at \$117 for cash, the buying rate being about \$116. Star Express close with sellers at \$37, and Steamboats firm at \$50 with buyers.

OILS.—Shells have improved to 18/- and buyers after further sales at 18/6 and at 18/6. Ural Caspians are unchanged with sellers at 38/9, and Langkats have been quoted at a buying quotation of Tls. 30 1/2, with little or no business doing locally.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further improved their position, and sales have been booked up to \$132 for cash and \$130 1/2 for April, the market closing steady with probable buyers at these rates. Latons continue neglected and on offer at \$37.

MINING.—This market has again ruled very quiet, and prices are the same as quoted in our last circular, viz. buyers of Irons at 27/-, Rauba on offer at \$3 1/2, and Kailans neglected with a nominal quotation of 30/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been the medium of a small business, and close with buyers offering \$64 for the old cum with buyers offering a nominal quotation of \$77. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$76 1/2 and \$78, and close on offer at the last quotation. In the North prices are unchanged, buyers offering Tls. 9 for New Engineering, Tls. 60 for Shanghai Docks and Tls. 9 1/2 for Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates during the week have been quiet, and close with a nominal quotation of \$103. Hongkong Lands and close with a nominal quotation at the latter with a nominal quotation at the demand figure. Hongkong Hotels are in demand at \$110, with no shares offered to \$83, rate. West Point has been improved to \$83, and at which rate business has been done, and at which rate business has been done, and at which rate business has been done.

Kowloon Lands remain in request at \$40 with no business to report, and Humphreys Estates have sellers at \$62.

CORROX MILLS.—This market still remains extremely dull. Evos have been placed at Tls. 150, Kung Yik at Tls. 15 placed at Tls. 12.95 ex. div. cum. div. down to Tls. 12.95 ex. div. buyers, Kung Yik at Tls. 13 buyers, ex. div. and Lao Seng Kung Mows Tls. 71 div. and Lao Seng Kung Mows Tls. 72 div. The following have a nominal quotation, viz. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 22, Soy Chees Tls. 42, and Yangseepoos Tls. 42.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been sold at \$10 and \$10.10 and now close with buyers at \$9.55. Electrica have been the medium of business at \$43 1/2. China Borneos at \$101, Hongkong Trams at \$94, and Steam Laundries at \$94. Ice are on offer at \$185. Providents at \$10.10, and Union Waterboats at \$10. Peak Trams at \$10 have buyers at \$9.55. Peak Trams at \$10 (old) and 55 cents for new issue, and Watsons are wanted at \$63. China Lights and Power and Hongkong Ropes close with a nominal quotation of \$4.80 and \$31 respectively.

MEANS.—Next settling day, January 25th. Ordinary Annual Meetings of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., The West Point Building Co., Ltd., The Hongkong Central Estate Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., all on the 15th February, 1916. Transfer books now closed until that date.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE
BOOTS

AND

SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT

AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED,

A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES

AT

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15

PER PAIR.

"INTERWOVEN"
SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS,

TAUPE AND NAVY,

35 cts. and \$1.50 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$3.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

SUNDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1916.

10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,008.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 568 tons, and S.S. NANZING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANTU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

FRENCH LESSONS

ON SALE

G. MOUSSION.

15, MERRISON HILL ROAD.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

[113] Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the FORTHCOMING RACES close TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 22nd inst. It is requested that all Entries may be sent to the Undersecretary at the Jockey Club Office before 4 P.M.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club,
Hongkong, 21st January, 1916. [193]

MARINE MOTOR WANTED IN OUTFORT.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE Suitable for installation in Sampan, preferably 7-10 H.P., 2 cyl. 4 stroke, fixed propeller.

Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [194]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB. BOXING.

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received, an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on FRIDAY, February 25th.

CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 113 lbs, 122 lbs, and 140 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries stating weight to be addressed to I. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 16th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [196]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Invested Funds ... £10,000,000.
Annual Income ... £1,800,000.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company for Hongkong and Macao we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against Fire at Current Rates.

J. M. ALVES & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. [190]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

(TONKIN PULP AND PAPER COMPANY).
CAPITAL: \$750,000.
Head Office: 21, rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS hereby notify that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at their Head Office, 21, rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on SATURDAY, 5th of February, at 4 P.M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted:

1. Winding up of the Company.
2. Nomination of Liquidators, with special powers for disposing of the assets, in movable and immovable property, to any New Concern at such terms and conditions which will be deemed advisable by the Meeting.

For the Board of Directors,
M. DANDOLO,
Haiphong, 29th December, 1915. [192]

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED. NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance 10 of 1902 of my intention to apply to the Governor in Council for power to construct an additional CROSSTRAK between the two existing TRAKS in YEE WO STREET at its junction with CAROLINE STREET and opposite Inland Lot 1090.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager,
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [193]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [77]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORSEY ACKROYD ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [64]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [160]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years, FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden. SECRETARY. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 90, Bonham Road. Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled. Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom. Out-houses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 32nd December, 1915. [118]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 11 GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916. Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November. Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitake Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [84]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanhsai. Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [82]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [79]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE. PRICE: Cloth Cover ... \$1.25. Paper ... \$0.80. Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 22nd JANUARY 1916

MONTENEGRO AND THE WAR.

ALTHOUGH it is now officially announced that the peace terms offered by Austria have been rejected by Montenegro and that hostilities have been resumed, it would be unsafe on that account to build any hopes on the continued resistance of the little kingdom unless the Allies are in a position to lend active support without delay. It is, indeed, surprising, when we remember the size and situation of Montenegro, that it has been able to hold out so long. Its extreme length is only 100 miles and its greatest width 80 miles, the total area being estimated at 5,600 square miles. The population is not more than half-a-million, and though every male subject is liable to military service, from the eighteenth to the sixty-second year of his age, the war strength of the Army does not exceed forty thousand men. The military force is organised on a militia basis, and its training in times of peace is, therefore, slight. But during the last few years the Army has seen a good deal of service in the field, for previous to the present conflict the Montenegrins joined in the Balkan campaign against Turkey and obtained, in return for their co-operation, an extension of territory, embracing two thousand square miles, at the expense of the common enemy. On the north and west the State is bounded by Herzegovina and Dalmatia, so that it was exposed to attack from Austria on two sides. That it has resisted invasion for so many months is attributable, in large measure, to its natural defences, the surface of the country being very broken and the means of communication deficient. In saying this it must not be supposed that we overlook the traditional bravery of the people, who have fought doggedly at the side of Serbia since August of 1914. Their spirit is shown in the recent utterance of King NICHOLAS that the nation would resist to the end, "preferring death to slavery."

Some doubt was cast upon the sincerity of this utterance by the Italian Press when the report of an unconditional surrender was circulated a day or two back, but the news received since shows that the Montenegrins, though in sore straits, prefer the sacrifices of war to an ignoble peace. It is to be hoped that their dauntless courage will not go unrewarded, and that the Entente Powers may be able to go to their aid before it is too late. The task is admittedly one of considerable difficulty. Owing to the impossibility of transporting food, to say nothing of war material, into the interior the Armies could not be re-victualled, and Signor BARZILAR, the Italian Minister, has explained that to save Mount Lovchen, which would have meant saving Montenegro, between 200,000 and 300,000 troops would have been needed, while, in consequence of the lack of transport facilities, the effort would have been six times as great as that involved in conveying the same force in home territory. Some means, however, may be devised of withdrawing the Armies to safety, even if Montenegro itself has to be abandoned. When discussing the rumoured capitulation a day or so ago the Italian Press declared that the Austrians would meet with a very different resistance in Sautari and Albania, and if this be the fact the Montenegrins are not far removed from the protection of their Allies. Inasmuch as it has not been found possible, owing to lack of roads, to bring up guns of sufficient calibre to Mount Lovchen to menace the Austrian fleet in the harbour of Cattaro, which is within sight, the occupation of the country would not confer any military advantage upon Austria now that the adjacent territory in Serbia is held by the enemy; on the contrary, it would constitute a source of weakness by diffusing her forces over a wider area. At the same time, the moral effect of one more apparent enemy success upon other nations, who may be hesitating as to the side upon which they should range themselves, cannot be altogether disregarded, and for this reason, if for no other, it is satisfactory to know that Montenegro has not yet hauled down her flag. Her ultimate fate, like the fate of Serbia and Belgium, will be decided not by local incidents, but by the final result of the great campaign, in which, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE points out, the Allies will soon be facing the enemy under conditions of complete equality as regards munitions and with the numerical advantage for the first time on their side.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Entries for the forthcoming Race Meeting must be sent in to the Hongkong Jockey Club Office before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Governor-General of Indo-China advised the Tonkin papers that the lives and property of Europeans, particularly of Frenchmen, would be scrupulously respected in the rising in Southern China.

The directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company report for the year ended September 30th an available balance (including the amount brought forward) of £146,390. The directors propose to distribute a dividend of 7½ per cent, free of tax, and a special bonus of 2½ per cent, free of tax, leaving £15,670 to be carried forward.

The death has taken place at Saigon of the Rev. G. Gex, assistant Procurator of the Missions Etrangères, Singapore. Father Gex had a serious breakdown in health some weeks ago, and left Singapore for a trip to Saigon in the hope that the change would prove beneficial. Unhappily, the reverse was the case. Deep sympathy will be felt for Father Gex, the Procurator, in the loss of a very old colleague and a very dear personal friend.

Under the auspices of the Dockyard Recreation Club a very successful whist drive was held on Wednesday at the Recreation Club-room. Between 70 and 80 people spent a very enjoyable evening, and at the conclusion of the Drive the prizes were presented by Mr. Athol A. Andersen (Chairman of the Club). The prize winners were:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. W. Budden; 2nd, Mrs. F. W. Black; 3rd, Mrs. A. Hanson. Gents:—1st, Mr. E. Sears; 2nd, Mr. D. Tacchi; 3rd, Mr. A. Tate. There were also two Booby Prizes presented, the unpacking and discovery of which caused much amusement, and these were won by Mrs. E. Sears and Mr. A. Alexander respectively. Mr. F. W. Black (Hon. Secretary of the Whist-drive Section) made the arrangements.

An amateur boxing competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the Victoria Recreation Club on February 25th, if sufficient entries are received. Details will be found in our advertisement columns.

"Half the people who ride bicycles in this Colony ought not to be allowed to," said Mr. Hazeland, in ordering a Chinese who had knocked down a little girl through reckless riding, to pay \$5 compensation, or go to prison for 14 days.

Mr. H. Spakler, Consul-General for Holland, leaves the Straits Settlements, in which he has been stationed for 19 years, for New York early in February. He changes places with the present Consul in the American city, Mr. van de Sande Backhuizen, LL.D.

Lord Ellenborough, Commander R.N., who died on December 9th at his Surrey residence, Windlesham Court, was a midshipman in the *Highflyer* on the China station from 1851 to 1860, and took part in the blockade of the Canton River and in other operations, receiving the China Medal, with the Canton clasp.

Six men, four armed with revolvers, attacked a salt-fish dealer's shop at 139, Des Vaux Road West, stealing money and articles to the value of \$400. The shopkeeper and four fo'is were driven into a room, where one of the robbers stood guard over them. None of them was assaulted, and no alarm was raised by the inmates.

In the course of a public lecture in Berlin on "Our Future in China," Dr. Linde, general secretary of the "German Chinese League," said that German business men must look to China as the market wherein to seek "compensation" for the trade they have permanently lost in "other markets." Kiao-chow having passed from their grasp, it is instructive to read of the speaker's assurance that the Germans "cherish no territorial designs on the Chinese. China for the Germans is nothing but the request of the 'Open Door.'"

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Broadrick, Resident of Selangor, opened a reading-room and library, which has been built for the use of the Government subordinate service at Kuala Lumpur, on New Year's Day. The new building consists of one floor and a verandah, and contains about 400 books. The Resident mentioned that, in 1914, the fines fund having reached such proportions, the Government approached certain members of the subordinate service in connection with what would be the best use to which the money could be put. These members had suggested the present library, which was specially of benefit to the junior members of the service who had, according to the various schemes, to pass examinations during the course of their career. He suggested the formation of a Literary Society in connection with the Reading Room and concluded by wishing the undertaking every success.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

RUBBER PLANTER HANGS HIMSELF.

An American subject named H. E. Pound, a rubber planter by profession, of Sumatra, was found hanging by a rope suspended from the top of the mosquito net support in his bedroom at the Hongkong Hotel just after tiffin yesterday. He had only been in the Colony since Tuesday, and transferred from the Grand Hotel to the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday. It is understood that he was travelling for the benefit of his health. The discovery was made by Mr. Chilcote, an American, who was a friend of the deceased. He went up to Pound's room and found the door locked. On looking through the keyhole he observed his friend's body hanging from a rope near the bed. It would seem that after tying the rope around his neck, deceased jumped from the bed.

REPLY TO "D.S.O."—A WARNING.

Oh! Volunteers, cheer not in vain! They'll get you by the neck again. Not yet into your beds ye go. Although the post told you so, At least not permanently yet! Some further duty now ye'll get. I hear there is a pleasant beach. Where they can give a job to each. 'Tis in a bay called "Telegraph." And, though ye will not Germans "strafe," Call down confusion on their heads. For causing you to leave your beds. V. C.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA WINS GREAT BATTLE.

TURKS' PANIC STRICKEN FLIGHT.

BRITAIN'S DRASTIC TRADE PROPOSALS.

PROTECTION FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

FINAL EFFORT TO MAINTAIN VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

GERMANY AWAKENING FROM HER DREAM.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY TRADING.

DRASTIC GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

LONDON, January 20th.
The text of the Government Bill to amend the law regarding enemy trading empowers the Board of Trade to make an order against any business in the United Kingdom connected with the enemy, prohibiting such business from carrying on during the war or from winding up.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

LONDON, January 20th.
The latest Enemy Trading Bill is most drastic. The Board of Trade may stop any business belonging to a firm controlled by enemies or that is carrying on trade wholly or mainly for their benefit, whether here or in enemy countries. Also, it may take over any German patent. Inspectors may examine any business for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is controlled by, or is benefiting, the enemy. The Registrar of Companies may refuse to register a company if one subscriber to the Memorandum of Association, or a proposed Director, is an enemy. Shares cannot be transferred to, or for the benefit of, an enemy. Any company registered here and doing outside the United Kingdom business which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be trading with the enemy, may be wound up. The restrictions contained in the Bill operate not only during the war but until they are removed by an Order in Council.

PROTECTION FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

BOARD OF TRADE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 20th.
A report will shortly be published by the Board of Trade sub-committee, recommending the imposition of a general tariff on certain imports for the purpose of fostering twelve industries for which Great Britain was largely dependent on Germany before the war. The imports mentioned include electrical apparatus and optical glass.

The report mentions that before the outbreak of war the manufacture of magnets was largely in the hands of Germany although they were essential to motor-cars and aeroplanes. The Government seized the large stocks held by German firms in England and the non-withdrawal of which was one of Germany's failures.

PERFECT UNITY OF PURPOSE.

THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, January 20th.
Review is authorized to state that the Allied War Council had for its object the continuation of the discussions inaugurated in Paris for the purpose of assuring perfect co-ordination in the prosecution of the war. It also discussed questions on naval, military, economic, diplomatic and many technical matters on which the various Government Departments were consulted. The decisions were naturally kept secret, but the latest Conference has given the fullest evidence of perfect unity of purpose, and determination and confidence in the conduct of the war to its eventual result.

FRENCH MINISTERS RETURN.

LONDON, January 20th.
The French Ministers and President Wilson's special envoy to Europe, Colonel House, have left for Paris.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

NO FOREIGN RELIEF FUNDS DESIRED.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.
King George has wired to Queen Wilhelmina his sympathy respecting the floods in Holland.
Queen Wilhelmina has continued her inspection of the flooded districts. The waters are still rising and the floods are spreading. The Dutch Government, while appreciating foreign sympathy, intimates that it does not desire relief funds opened abroad.
A dyke has burst at Termonde. The flood of the Maas has destroyed a bridge near Namur and many people living in the adjacent villages have been drowned.

THE LOSS OF THE "PERSIA."

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, January 20th.
The Board of Trade will enquire into the loss of the Persia.

S. AFRICANS ARRIVE IN EGYPT.

PORTSUA, January 20th.
The first South African infantry brigade has arrived in Egypt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

LAST GREAT EFFORT TO PRESERVE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

LONDON, January 20th.
Lord Derby and his Committee have decided on a great new recruiting campaign for married and single men. The reopening of groups has hitherto only secured a fraction of the eligibles, but the results are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a vigorous effort to secure all eligibles by voluntary methods. It is hoped that the Mayors and Provosts will assist to make the campaign a complete success.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

LONDON, January 20th.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government could not accept the proposal to exempt the conscientious objector entirely from military service.
An amendment to empower tribunals to allow the men to undertake work of national importance instead was, however, agreed to.

THE POSITION OF TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, January 20th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant described the position of the Territorials under the Compulsion Bill. The married men and men unsuitable for foreign service would be unaffected. The rest would be entitled to volunteer for foreign service in their present regiments. Ample opportunity for so volunteering would occur in the next five weeks. Those who did not volunteer would be discharged from the territorials, and compulsorily enlisted.

An amendment for exempting home service territorials was rejected by 259 to 27.

GERMANY'S COLOSSAL BRIBERY.

HAREMS AND PALACES GIVEN AS PRESENTS.

NEW YORK, January 20th.
The special correspondent in Europe of the Pittsburgh Dispatch estimates that Germany spent 723 millions sterling in propaganda and bribery in fifteen neutral countries. He gives details of how the money was spent, which include harems for Persian potentates, palaces for Chinese mandarins and motor-cars for Greek lawyers.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, January 20th.
In the House of Commons, Major Hunt called attention to the British blockade of Germany and asked whether it was effective.
Sir Edward Grey said he understood the matter would be discussed next week, but any statement that the Navy was crippled by the Foreign Office was grossly unfair and entirely misrepresented the fact.

LIVES V. PROPERTY.

AMERICAN SENATOR'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.
Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, advocated the naval programme before the Naval Committee's representatives on the ground that at the close of the war, with great wealth and an increasing fleet, America would be able to call an international conference on the limitation of armaments.

The members of the Committee argued that America could call a conference without increasing the fleet.

There was an animated debate in the Senate on the rights of neutrals in the war.
Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, repudiated the idea that the Southern States cared more for property than for the lives of women and children who had been sent to their graves in the ocean. He did not intend to worry the President about loss of property until the question of the loss of women and children had been settled with Germany. Southerners knew that if the shipment of cotton to the Allies was cut off cotton would be worth only four cents.

DUTCH LINER RE-FLOATED.

LONDON, January 20th.
The Dutch liner *Rijnland* is ashore near Gravesend. The passengers are mostly Americans; none are injured.

THE *Rijnland* HAS BEEN RE-FLOATED.

[It was announced two days ago that the steamer was proceeding to Gravesend with her bows down, and assisted by tugs. It was also reported that three stokers had been killed and four injured.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AWAKENING FROM HER DREAM.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE REICHTAG.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.
There has been a lively debate in the Reichstag on the conscription.
Herr Dittmann (Socialist) said the rights of the people had been trampled on, despite Labour's renunciation of its weapon of strikes during the war. Despite the Party's views, Socialist editors had been subjected to a heavy censorship of purely political and non-military matter. He complained especially of the prohibition of criticism of semi-official articles and also of criticisms regarding the annexation mania. He concluded by saying that everywhere peace was desired, and that everywhere the people's will was thwarted.

Herr Fisschback (Progressive) denounced the attempts of the Censor to compel papers to publish inspired articles, and the prohibition of criticisms of Bank statements.

Herr Stresemann (National Liberal) said the most foolish thing of all was the suppression of the Reichstag proceedings, as the world war could only be won with public opinion. He complained that the country had been misled by the fact that only foreign articles favourable to Germany had been allowed to be published. "The result," he declared, "is that we have been startled, as in waking from a dream, to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility, even from neutral countries. It is impossible to hide from those abroad that in many matters things are bad with us, that we have great difficulties and that England's blockade is effective in many respects. The Government should take steps to tell the people, not that everything is going well, but that much is going ill, and that it is therefore a duty to accept every burden." He added that the people of England were allowed to read accounts of battles and attacks, and that was due to a feeling of strength and greatness.
After a reply by a representative of the Government, defending the censorship, the debate was immediately closed.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, January 20th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that the German casualties, "as far as available," up to the end of the year were:—
Killed 688,896
Died 24,080
Wounded 1,536,849
Missing 356,163
Total 2,605,788

SIR SAMUEL MONTAGUE RETURNED.

LONDON, January 20th.
Sir Samuel Montague has been returned unopposed for West Cambridgeshire.

THE INCREASE IN FREIGHTS.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

LONDON, January 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, in reviewing the shipping problem, said that the Government had considered the commandeering of the whole of the British tonnage, but had decided this would only aggravate the shortage. It was hoped by further economy of the requisitioned tonnage to release vessels for ordinary trade. The recent rise in freights was largely due to the sudden requisitioning to bring nitrates from South America. These vessels could only be replaced by neutrals who commanded higher rates. Mr. Runciman concluded by saying it might be necessary to exclude luxuries. (Cheers.)

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, January 20th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Samuel said that he is asking the War Office if it is possible to extend the daily communiqués to other British fronts.

RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, January 20th.
Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to Sir John D. Rees, said that neither the new Emperor, nor the Empire of China, had yet been proclaimed. No instructions regarding recognition had been sent to Sir John Jordan. The matter was, however, being considered.

COTTON MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE LARGEST IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, January 20th.
Damage estimated at £200,000 has been caused by fire in the largest cotton spinning mill in Lancashire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 20th.
Messrs. Montague's report states that the undertone of the silver market is steady, notwithstanding the fall in price, which appears to have originated in China, whence the selling is made to Indian bazaars which, consequently, are held here awaiting shipment. The reduced price, however, proved tempting to China and other operators, who saw a chance to snatch a profit. The appearance of the market seems to indicate movements within narrow limits as America a hesitant seller and Continental and other demands are bound to arise on a fair scale. The stock in London at the present time is not large. It is in the neighbourhood of five and a half million ounces five.

AUSTRALIA'S VIEWS.

SYDNEY, January 20th.
Mr. Hughes declared, during the course of a speech, that we must cut out every power which Germany exercised before the war so as to prevent her troubling us again.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW ZEALAND AND COMPULSION.

WELLINGTON, January 20th.
Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, in a speech, stated that if the voluntary system failed compulsion would be adopted.

CANADA'S VOLUNTEERS.

OTTAWA, January 20th.
The Premier announced in the House of Commons that there had been 155,000 enlistments in Canada during the first fortnight of January.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE CHANGE.

HURRIED WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS.

LONDON, January 20th.
The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Salonika reports a sudden and incomprehensible change in the enemy's attitude. The Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans are hurriedly withdrawing part of their troops northward from the frontier.

SERBIAN WOMEN PUBLICLY FLOGGED.

PARIS, January 20th.
The French war correspondents at Salonika confirm the statement that Germans and Bulgarians are going northward from Monastir, probably to the Russian front. They have been suffering from a great lack of food in Macedonia. The contents of the enemy Legations in Athens are being removed towards Macedonia. The Serbians, who returned to their houses are escaping to Salonika as the Germans are punishing with death anyone out after dark, and are publicly flogging both sexes for the slightest offences.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

MONTENEGRO REFUSES PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, January 20th.
1.15 p.m.
News has been received that the King of Montenegro and his family, together with some diplomats, have embarked at San Giovanni for Italy.

ITALY'S DISTRUST OF MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, January 20th.
2.30 p.m.
Signor Barzani, speaking at Ancona, said that Italy had distrusted Montenegro since, against Italy's wishes, she hastened to occupy Skutari. If the Italians had succeeded in sending heavy guns to Mount Lovtchen they would merely have swelled Austrian booty. The capitulation of Montenegro had not modified the positions of the belligerent groups. It was impossible yet to say how it would affect Italy's Albanian expedition, but Italy's conduct would continue to be based on the idea of the common interest in a common struggle.

THE RUMOUR SPREADS.

ROME, January 20th.
2.30 p.m.
The report of the rupture in the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations spread in the afternoon. Nothing definite is yet known, but it appears to be confirmed by an announcement that King Nicholas and his family are coming to Italy.

CONFIRMATION.

ROME, January 20th.
3.10 p.m.
The Montenegrin Consul General confirms the report of the rupture in the Austro-Montenegrin peace negotiations. He states that fighting has been resumed.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

BRINDISI, January 20th.
3.40 p.m.
The Premier of Montenegro has arrived. He announces that King Nicholas and the Government have refused all the Austrian terms and that fighting has been resumed on all fronts.

The King and his sons are still in Montenegro midst the troops, organising a last stand.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BRINDISI, January 20th.
4.30 p.m.
The Queen and the Princesses of Montenegro have arrived here and have gone to Rome.
King Nicholas remains at Scutari, and is organising resistance.

HELP IN EVACUATING THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, January 20th.
7.55 p.m.
King Nicholas expresses the hope that the Allies will help the Montenegrins to evacuate the Country if such a step is necessary.

ALLIED TROOPS AT MITYLENE.

ATHENS, January 20th.
Allied troops are landing at Mytilene.

KAISER AND KING FERDINAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.
A telegram from Nish says the Kaiser met King Ferdinand there yesterday and, after exchanging cordial greetings, watched the march past of the Bulgarian, Macedonian and German troops.

The Kaiser later presented to King Ferdinand a Field-Marshal's baton, and King Ferdinand appointed the Kaiser Colonel-in-Chief of an infantry regiment.

The Kaiser's retinue included General von Falkenhayn, General von Mackensen, an Admiral and several Generals, while King Ferdinand included two Princes, the Premier and others.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS' PANIC STRICKEN FLIGHT.

RUSSIA'S VIOLENT AND UNEXPECTED BLOW.

PETROGRAD, January 20th.
It is officially announced that a Russian onslaught dislodged the Turkish centre in the Caucasus from strongly fortified positions north of Melaveh on a seventy-mile front. The Turks are retreating in panic and disorder towards the fortified plain of Erzerum. Several Turkish units have been almost annihilated.

The communiqué emphasises that the Russian thrust at the Turkish centre in the Caucasus was violent and unexpected. The flight of the Turks was so hurried that they were unable to remove their dead. Hundreds of corpses strewed the path of the advancing Russians who frequently had to cross heights towering above the clouds and dig trenches in deep snow and whilst a blizzard was raging.

The Russians occupied the town of Keprikey on the Arax, thirty-three miles east of Erzerum, and captured much booty.

There has been fighting south-west of Lake Urumiah, in Persia, where the Russians drove the Kurds to the south.

THE DASH AND COURAGE OF THE SIKHS.

WIN THE ADMIRATION OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

LONDON, January 20th.
The official war correspondent with the New Zealand forces gives details of the fight at Mersamtrub on Christmas Day when the New Zealanders and the 15th Sikhs, assisted by the Australian Light Horse and the English Yomanry, defeated the Arab force, killing over 200 of the enemy, while our casualties were only 60.

The Arabs were encamped in a rocky donga seven miles south of Mersamtrub. After a bombardment of the enemy position the Sikhs and New Zealanders advanced under a heavy fire to 200 yards of the enemy where the real fighting began. The Sikhs fought with great dash and courage and seemed to disdain cover to the admiration of the New Zealanders. Finally the British force drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH FORCE SEVEN MILES FROM KUT.

LONDON, January 19th.
Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that the weather was so atrocious in Mesopotamia that it had stopped all progress.

To-day Mr. Chamberlain announced that General Alymer is seven miles from Kut.

The weather had moderated and General Alymer had advanced and was lost night close to the Esinn positions. (Cheers.) General Townshend reports that there is no fighting and no firing.

General Nixon left yesterday and the command was assumed by General Sir Percy Lake.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

NEW BATTLE DEVELOPING NEAR CZERNOWITZ.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.
An Austrian communiqué states that a new battle has developed on the frontier to the east of Czernowitz, consequent upon the repeated attacks by numerous Russian columns.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.
An Austrian communiqué confirms the seriousness of the Russian thrust on the Bessarabian frontier. It says that between Toporany and Bojan the Austrians have to face almost hourly attacks by superior forces and admits that yesterday the Russians repeatedly penetrated the trenches elsewhere. In some places the troops were under a severe artillery fire the whole day.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

NINETEEN AIR FIGHTS IN ONE DAY.

BRITISH DESTROY FIVE ENEMY AEROPLANES.

LONDON, January 20th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states that sixteen of our aeroplanes on the 17th inst. attacked an enemy supply depot at Desars, to the north-east of Albert, causing considerable damage. There were nineteen air encounters on that day, in five of which enemy machines were brought down and two of our aeroplanes were lost.

THE PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

FIRST REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

PEKING, January 21st.
The first reports of the Palace plot were exaggerated owing to the confusion in the names of the principals arrested.

PORTUGUESE ADVISER.

CAUSES COMMENT.

PEKING, January 21st.
Lisbon has agreed to the request of the Chinese Government that Senhor Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, be detached to act as adviser to the Department of Ceremonies.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENT.

CAUSES COMMENT.

PEKING, January 21st.
The appointment of General Aoki as Attaché to the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai occasions comment here.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS DROP BOMBS ON NANCY.

FRENCH REPRISALS.

PARIS, January 20th.
An enemy blockade was destroyed by shell-fire near Lihons.
Our trench guns between Soissons and Rheims greatly damaged the enemy works west of Craonne.

Two German aeroplanes dropped four bombs on Nancy on Tuesday night. A French air squadron immediately ascended and bombed the stations at Metz and Arnaville, dropping twenty-two bombs, damaging buildings.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.
A German communiqué states that the Allied airmen have bombed Metz.

GERMAN AEROPLANE CAPTURED.

PARIS, January 20th.
There have been minor operations favourable to the French. A German aeroplane has been captured.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

CONTINUALLY HOLD THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, January 20th.
In a statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Townshend showed that the British airmen in Flanders continually hold the offensive. They are perpetually penetrating the German lines and the Germans merely remain on the defensive for which work, the Fokkers, the latest type of German aeroplanes, is alone suitable. But the main purpose of aeroplanes is reconnaissance and directing artillery which the British are always able to carry out. If the Germans came behind the Allied lines we had defensive machines which were quite equal to the Fokkers!

The Germans advertise the British casualties and conceal their own. The British authorities, however, were satisfied with the good performance of the Air Service.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ROME, January 19th.
The enemy bombarded Cimego and Borgo, causing a fire at Cimego. We replied, bombarding Strada and Caldese station where trains were moving.

On Monday night we repulsed an attack on the heights of Santa Maria, the enemy leaving thirty dead.

ITALY'S NEED OF MEN.

ROME, January 20th.
Those who were reported as medically unfit are being re-examined and those who have recovered are sent to join the colours.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AGROUND.

LONDON, January 20th.
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine grounded on the Dutch coast. A British destroyer rescued some of the officers and crew while the remainder are being taken to Holland on a Dutch warship.

SUVLA BAY OPERATIONS.

AN AMPLE ENQUIRY AND FULL JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

LONDON, January 20th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that arrangements for the extension of the Allied Councils were progressing. He announced that the Government had decided that an enquiry into the Suva Bay operations was impracticable at the present time, but finally an ample enquiry would be held and full justice done.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

YUNNAN REBELS DEFEATED.

PEKING, January 21st.
A report has been received here that 700 Szechuan troops were attacked by 1,900 Yunnan rebels at Hanchang. After twenty-four hours fighting the rebels were defeated. Three hundred were killed and the remainder fled. Subsequently the Szechuanese were attacked in the rear by 1,000 rebels who emerged from the mountains. The Szechuanese retired to Anpenchun near Hsuehfu which is strongly guarded.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ATTACKED IN THE REAR.

JAUNDICE

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

This distressing complaint so common in all hot countries is caused by the bile overflowing in the blood. It is not an independent disorder but the symptoms of other complaints which cause the bile to overflow in this manner instead of entering the intestines to perform its mission of aiding in the digestion and assimilation of food. Jaundice causes the skin and eyes to become yellow, and vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, or constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, flatulence, belching and pains in the stomach may all be accompanying symptoms. The disordered condition of the liver is the most common cause of this complaint and a remedy that will reach the liver is the only effective one. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills reach the liver as no other remedy does, speedily causing the bile to flow through its proper channel. They get at the cause of the complaint driving the poison out of the blood, and toning the entire system. There is no more effective remedy for this complaint, as a trial will prove, than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills which are a positive and permanent cure for all liver and kidney disorders, Constipation, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and Female Ailments.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Salter's Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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FOR THE LIVER

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THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.



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Still going strong.

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THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

KEEPING A TIGHTER GRIP ON ENEMY GOODS.

An interesting statement showing what the Government is doing to cut off Germany's supplies without encroaching on the rights of neutrals was made by Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons.

Sir Henry Dalziel said the present blockade was not a complete blockade. Linseed oil, he said, eventually reached Germany, where it was useful for the manufacture of explosives, as it contained glycerine. Our exports of linseed oil to Holland had risen from 299 tons in the first nine months of 1914 to 28,811 tons in the first nine months of 1915.

Lord Robert Cecil said it was no doubt true that during the first nine months of the war large quantities of linseed oil went to Holland from this country, but he was informed that since last June there had been no export of this oil from this country. He agreed that the whole question of imports into Holland of oil-bearing and fatty substances was a serious matter. The Government had made representations to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and asked for an undertaking for facilities to ascertain that no more would be imported into Holland than was reasonable for consumption in that country. The Trust had agreed to that, and they had fixed on a figure based on the consumption of Holland between the years 1911-1913. He thought that was a fair basis, but they had to consider, in addition to that, the question of the re-export of margarine to this country. The Board of Trade considered it of the greatest importance to the poorer classes that enough margarine should come in to keep the article at a reasonable price.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Precautions were being taken in Holland to prevent smuggling, and in addition it had been arranged that the books of the margarine factories should be examined periodically by a firm of British accountants who would say exactly what happened to the products of these factories. He hoped that by these means they would be able to prevent fat and oil going through to Germany and maintain our supply of margarine and secure to Holland the right of neutral trade to which she was entitled by the fundamental principles of international law. It was impossible to cut off Holland entirely from the outside world, and short of that they could not, by any device, prevent smuggling into Germany. They could only minimise it, and that they believed had been done.

The question whether we should send someone to Holland to make an independent inquiry was worth consideration. The business of the Foreign Office was to secure our policy of depriving Germany of essential articles, but it was equally vitally necessary, not only to our good name, but to the material interests of the country that we should do nothing that neutral countries could justly and rightly object to. With regard to the exports from Germany, Sir H. Dalziel said we had allowed to go out of Germany 37,000,000 tons of goods. He had telephoned to the Foreign Office, and he was assured that the real figure since March 1st was about 2,760,000 tons, certainly less than 4,000,000 tons.

All these were goods ordered and paid for, or goods that would have to be paid for, whether they were exported or not, before March 1st. We had stopped altogether imports into Germany, and it was to the credit of the Foreign Office that they had carried through this important operation without disturbing our friendly relations with neutral Powers.

SLACKERS SENT HOME.

POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SLANDERS.

The comparative absence of crime in England and the rounding up of German and Austrian spies appear to have reassured a number of Scotland Yard detectives from home duty. Professor J. H. Morgan, late Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*, says that G.H.Q. itself is galled by a number of Scotland Yard men remarkable for their self-effacing habits and their modest preference for dark doorways.

"As for the 'society ladies' of whom one hears so much, I never saw one of them. If they were there they must have been remarkably disguised, and none of us knew anything of them."

"During the time I was attached to it, the G.H.Q. Staff had two chiefs in succession. The first was a brilliant soldier of high intellectual gifts, now chief of the Imperial Staff at home, who, although embarrassed by indifferent health, worked at great pressure night and day. His successor at G.H.Q. was a man of independent energy, commanding ability, and great force of character, who has risen from the ranks to the great position he now holds. Under such as these there was and is no room for the 'slacker' at G.H.Q. He got short shrift. There were very few of that undesirable species at G.H.Q., and as soon as they were discovered they were sent home."

"I sometimes wonder whether one could not trace these ignominious slanders to their origin in the querulous lamentations of these deported gentlemen, whence they have percolated into Parliamentary channels. But it really isn't worth while. The public has, I believe, taken the thing at its true valuation. In plain speech, it is 'all rot.'"

Professor Morgan marvels at the way in which our men have adapted themselves to the ever-increasing multiplication of the apparatus of war. Our gas pumps, he says, are in charge of "corporals" in the chemical corps of the sappers, and each of these is, in nine cases out of ten, a man whose position in the scientific world at home is one of considerable distinction. He is usually a lecturer or Assistant Professor in Chemistry at one of our University colleges who has left his test-tubes and quantitative analysis for the more exciting allurements of the trenches.

"He has three grades in his repertoire. One is comparatively innocuous—it disables without debilitating; and its effect passes off in about twenty minutes."

GERMAN PEACE DEBATE.

THE CHANCELLOR'S HOLLOW SPEECH.

AWAITING ALLIES' TERMS.

In the German Reichstag last month, on the conclusion of the Chancellor's review of the war, Herr Scheidemann, on behalf of the Socialist Party, moved the peace interpellation, which ran:—Is the Chancellor prepared to state the conditions on which he would be disposed to enter into peace negotiations? We are strongly opposed (he said) to any wish to make this war a war of conquest, but we are also opposed to all designs against Germany and her safety. (Cheers.) We won't hear of the separation of Alsace-Lorraine. (Loud cheers.) Referring to recent peace utterances in the British House of Lords and House of Commons, Herr Scheidemann said:—This was spoken in the Parliament of a land which began the war in order to indulge its lust for annexation. England's starvation plan failed because it ought to fail. Certainly we are in want in some details, but we have over 20,000,000 pigs. We have gathered so many potatoes that we are able to use three-fourths of them for food and industrial purposes. The enemy's hope of military successes has not brightened. In the name of our Austrian brother party I declare it unanimous in its determination to defend the country and in its wish for peace. The German people desires war not a day longer than is necessary for the assurance of that aim. The German people pledges everything to secure the independence of the country. We can openly say that we wish peace because the German people is strong enough and is resolved to protect its hearths and homes, if the enemy does not wish peace. We wish therefore that the first decisive step towards ending the war should emanate from Germany. (Loud cheers and clapping of hands on the Socialist benches.)

In his reply, the Imperial Chancellor said:—In enemy countries the Socialist interpellation has caused considerable sensation, specially of a pleasant nature. Our enemies perceive in the question as to Germany's peace conditions a sign of slackening in the German nation. But I hope and believe that the discussion of the interpellation will, in its main points, disappoint the pleasant expectations of our enemies. In the statement of Herr Scheidemann there appears to be the apprehension that we might possibly avoid an honourable peace and decline reasonable peace proposals which might be made to us solely because we wanted to keep all the conquered territories, or even to conquer still more. I must admit that the history of the war up till now quite naturally leads to the motion to end the war, and I publicly state in what light the German Government views peace. We have gained gigantic successes, and have deprived the enemy of one hope after another.

COMRADESHIP WITH BULGARIA.

After the comradeship with Bulgaria had been established, after the great successes in Serbia, after the opening of the road to our Turkish Ally, thereby treating the most vulnerable point of the British Empire, must not our enemies now more and more recognize that they have lost the game, must not the thought arise among many of us who see that the war can no longer end at our expense, why still more sacrifices, why does not the German Government offer peace? As a matter of fact, none of our enemies have approached us with peace proposals, and indeed they believed it to be to their interest falsely to attribute peace proposals to us. This is due to their unparalleled self-deception, which we should have still further aggravated if peace proposals came from our side instead of theirs.

If I am to speak of our peace conditions I must first see the peace conditions of our enemies. In the first intoxication of the belief of an easy victory our enemies set up exaggerated war aims and proclaimed the impending destruction of Germany. In England in order to attain this idea they were willing if necessary to continue the war for 20 years. In the meantime, however, they have become somewhat anxious as to the duration of the war for such a time, but, nevertheless, the final ambition, despite all events which have occurred, remains fixed.

The Chancellor then quoted some war aims published in the *National Review* and in the *Statesman*, and continued:—The same thing goes on in the French Press. They still demand Alsace-Lorraine. M. Hanotaux, in the *Figaro*, in contrast to the usual legend of an attacked France, recently openly acknowledged that France had made this war in order to conquer Alsace-Lorraine.

Herr Scheidemann thought that, all these Press remarks did not reflect correctly the real popular feeling. It may be that amongst our enemies there are some thoughtful individuals who in the bottom of their hearts wish to end as soon as possible this great bloodshed. To them, perhaps, belongs the future, certainly not the present. The speeches made recently in the House of Lords found scarcely an echo in the British Press. On the contrary, with few exceptions they provoked only the discussion of wild war aims. I cannot look beyond that.

FREEDOM OF SMALL NATIONS.

The attitude of the hostile Governments is completely decisive. Mr. Asquith in the Guildhall announced that the objects of the war were the same as at the outbreak of the war—namely, the freedom of the small nations, especially Belgium, and the destruction of Prussian militarism. I need not say a single word about the freedom of the small nations. A year ago the world perhaps believed this British philanthropy, but after what has happened in Greece probably even the small nations will be cured. Since England fights for them they fare badly. From the first day we knew that behind the phrase "the protection of small States" was hidden the desire to finish for ever the great State whose development had been observed for so long with envy and distrust. This is what is called destruction of Prussian militarism.

This English bath-cry was taken over by all the Allies. M. Sazonoff, M. Viviani, and M. Briand, respectively declared they would not lay down their arms before Prussian and German militarism was conquered. Moreover, each of the Allies have their own special demands. The English Colonial Secretary desires that Alsace should be returned to France, and that Poland shall be returned to the nationality to which it belongs. M. Sazonoff hinted very clearly at Constantinople as one of Russia's war aims. These war objects of our enemies do not correspond with the real military situation, but I should hurt the feelings of our enemy rulers if I said that I regarded their demands as bluff. The situation is too obvious.

PEOPLE OF THE ALLIES DECEIVED.

With the knowledge of their Government the people of the hostile countries were deceived from the first day as to the truth. By wholesale manufacturing and distribution of false news they created an inextinguishable hatred against us. They now see that victories are not gained by these means. They have suffered numerous military and diplomatic defeats. They have sacrificed heart and soul, and they cannot hide the fact that in the East and in the West we are standing far in enemy country and that we have opened a way to the south-east, and are holding valuable positions. But the assertion that Germany must be crushed must be maintained. They eyes are so fixed upon this aim that they cannot dislodge their minds of it, and therefore a further hundred thousand men must be driven to slaughter.

As the latest stimulus for inciting the blind rage of war they now place their hope in a war of exhaustion. We all know that our provisions are sufficient, and that we only have to distribute them properly. Germany is also sufficiently provided with raw materials. As to the exhaustion of men in the war, our enemies have learned that it is not only a question of numbers. A fact that cannot be denied is that France is now calling out the 1917 class, and that she has already used up the greater part of the 1916 class.

I can speak as regards the exhaustion of German human material. We have not gone so far in the calling up of recruits as Russia or France, which have extended military service to men over 45 years of age. In view of the numbers of men liable to serve at our disposal we have no intention of extending the age limit. Our losses are painful, but in fighting for hearth and home we do not lose breath. To what a pitch the hate against us leads our enemies is shown in the "Barlong Case," in which the crew of a British warship murdered the helpless crew of a German submarine. This was hushed up in the British Press. The British were always proud of the spirit in their Navy. Can they reply to this murder, which remains a black stain on the history of the British Navy?

"IF OUR ENEMIES COME TO US."

When history pronounces judgment on the guilt for this most horrible of all wars and its duration it will disclose the terrible mischief caused by ignorance and hypocrisy. As long as the evasion of their guilt and ignorance is maintained by foreign rulers and their mentality governs enemy nations, any offer of peace from our side would be a folly which would prolong the war. All disguises must first be dropped. The war of destruction is still waged against us. With more theories and peace proposals we cannot make progress.

If our enemies come to us with peace proposals proper to the dignity, and assuring the safety, of Germany then we are always ready to discuss them. In full consciousness of our successes we decline responsibility for the continuation of the distress which fills Europe and the world. Nobody shall say that we desired unnecessarily to prolong the war.

In former speeches I described the general aim of the war and even to-day I cannot enter into details. I cannot tell you, for instance, what guarantees the Imperial Government will demand as regards Belgium and what basis of power it thinks necessary for such guarantees. One thing our enemies must recognize, namely, the longer and the more bitterly they wage war the greater will be the necessary guarantee. Neither in the West nor in the East, must our enemies of to-day hold in their hands means of invading our country by which they will be able to threaten us more strongly than before. It is known that France gave loans to Russia only on condition that Russia strengthened and consolidated her railways and fortresses in Poland against us. Against this we must politically and militarily be secured.

We also have to safeguard our economic development. I believe there is nobody in the German Fatherland who does not strive for this end. As regards the means to attain it we must reserve complete freedom for our decisions. We do not threaten small nations. We do not wage the war which has been forced upon us in order to subjugate foreign people, but for the protection of our life and freedom.

For the German Government this war has remained what it was from the beginning, namely, a defensive war of the German nation and its future. The war can only be terminated with a peace which according to human judgment offers us security against its repetition. Upon this we are all agreed. This is our strength and will continue to be so.—*The Times*.

PEACE DEMANDS IN BERLIN.

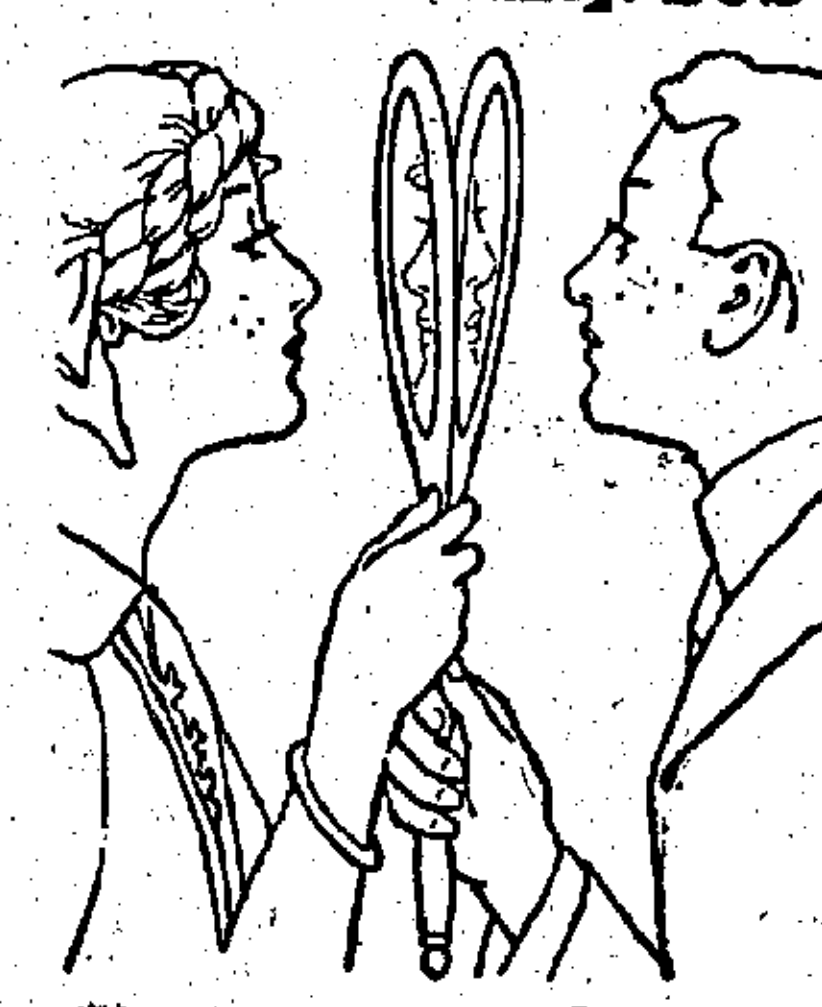
The more one learns of the events attending the "Peace" meeting of the Reichstag—says the *Daily Graphic*—the clearer it appears that, carefully managed as it was, the affair was not a success, and did not achieve its object—the gratification of the people.

An Exchange telegram from Copenhagen, dated December 10th, says:—I learn privately to-night that an enormous peace demonstration took place in Berlin last night. Many thousands of people assembled on the Friedrichstrasse and tried to force their way into the Reichstag. The trains and buses were completely stopped. Peace was not restored by the police until three hours after the demonstration began.

All the time the mob gave vent to cries of "Peace. Peace!" and went so far as to use insulting language towards the Imperial House.

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TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

CALL FOR NATIONAL ACTION.
INTERESTING PROPOSALS.

One of the most important problems arising out of the war which call for early consideration is that of the position of trade and industry after the conclusion of hostilities and the commercial policy to be adopted by his Majesty's Government. Obviously the situation demands a careful survey of both home conditions and international trade relations, especially in view of Germany's reported efforts to bring her allies within a new and wider Zollverein. Hence the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will doubtless welcome the suggestion of Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, a member of the executive committee, that a special meeting of the chambers should be held in London in January to consider what proposals are recommended on the subject should be placed before the Government.

In a circular letter which has been sent to every chamber in the country, says the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Samuel points out that the association has the opportunity of taking a strong step, as it is the representative body most competent to advise the Government on commercial policy, and suggests that, at the conclusion of the proposed conference, the Prime Minister should be asked to receive the council for the purpose of having the delegates' resolutions handed to him.

"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Government that trade after the war will be quite different from conditions which will be quite different from conditions in force before. The British working classes will be the first to feel the effects for good or evil on our commerce and industry after the war; we must therefore plan to control those effects so that they may if possible operate for good. For want of foresight many recent things have been done too late, and the whole virtue of our proposed action will lie in our having thrashed out and decided upon a policy to meet the altered conditions, and in being ready with it long before the war terminates."

CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES.

To this end Mr. Samuel puts forward a number of proposals for discussion. Britain and the Dominions, he suggests, should invite commercial representatives of the other Entente Powers to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing questions relating to international trade after the war, and that, if his Majesty's Government declined to take the initiative the association should act of its own accord. The aim of the conference should be the establishment of an offensive and defensive commercial alliance of the Entente Powers against those Powers who are now our enemies, such alliance to become operative the day peace is signed.

British shipping laws affecting the mercantile marine of other countries should be remodelled, and no ship wholly or partly owned by our present enemies should be allowed to embark or disembark passengers as any British or Allied port, or to trade directly between British and Allied ports. Further, a duty of 10s. per ton gross tonnage should be placed on every such ship entering a port in the British Empire, or a port of the other Entente Powers (entering to escape perils of the sea excepted). This would prevent Germany or Austria subsidizing their exports by means of bounty-fed sea and rail freights, or by rebates given on sea and land carriage in order to assist their export trade as they now do.

Again, the establishment in any territory of the Allied countries of branches or agencies of German or Austrian ship-owning firms or banking and finance houses should be prohibited.

DEFECTS TO BE REMEDIED.

With regard to questions which more immediately concern the British Empire, Mr. Samuel suggests the setting up of a maximum and minimum British tariff with a preference to the Dominions and a surtax on German and Austrian goods, and the imposition of a duty against dumping. He further proposes:

"That a complete revision be made of the system under which British patents are granted to foreigners, with the special intention of rendering effective the provision that a British patent granted to a foreigner must be 'adequately worked' in Britain, and of preventing the registering by foreigners of interlocking and conflicting and fragmentary patents; and the practice, ingeniously worked out by the Germans, of increasing the strength and duration of their British patent rights by means of the so-called wire entanglement policy.

"That any trading concern domiciled in British territory shall be deemed to be of alien ownership if more than one-third of its capital, or capital stock, or shares, or debentures, is owned by foreigners.

"That the names of non-British members of firms or shareholders of companies shall be disclosed and registered, and shall, in the case of a private firm, always appear in its trading title."

Other suggestions relate to naturalization, the appointment of commercial attaches and Consuls, and the reform of the curriculum in secondary schools. Mr. Samuel thinks that political economy, chemistry, and applied mechanics, as well as advanced geography and modern languages, should be compulsorily taught in all such institutions.

The circular letter concludes: "If the declaration of peace finds us without a settled and matured policy and scheme, it will be useless for the association to take further part in the discussions as the proper moment will have passed in which a fully effective policy could be put into action. It is too often forgotten that the national policy of this country is inextricably bound up with trade, and, in our relations with what are at present the enemy Powers, the war has brought to light certain defects in our trade policy which we now have the opportunity of putting right. The opportunity may never occur again."

"BUT IT WUR WORTH IT."

PRIVATE GEORGE HUNT, OF THE WILTSHIRES.

MOVING STORY OF A HUMBLE HERO.

Professor J. H. Morgan, late Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force, gives some very remarkable "Leaves from a Field Note Book" in the December issue of the *Nineteenth Century*.

Here is his moving story of Private George Hunt, of the Wiltshires, whom he visited while in the Field Hospital.

"You talk to him, sir. He used a lot though he be kind of mazed like now; he be mortal bad, I do think. But such a cheerful chap he be. I mind he used to say to us in the trenches: 'It bain't no use grousing. What mun be, mun be.'"

"Terrible strong he were, too. One of our officers wur hit in front of the parapet, and we couldn't get 'n in nohow; 'twere too hot; and Hunt, he unrolled his puttees and made a girl rope of 'em and threw 'em over the parapet and draw'd 'em in. Ah! that a did."

"So you're a Wiltshireman? I said. 'So am I.' And I held out my hand. He drew his own from beneath the bedclothes and held mine in an iron grip."

"What might be your parts, zur?" "W—B—"

"His eyes lighted up with pleasure. 'Why, zur, it be next parish; I come from B—'. I be main pleased to see ye, zur."

"The pleasure is mine, I said. 'When did you join?'"

"I joined in July last year, zur. I be a reservist."

"You have been out a long time, then?" "WHAT PARSON SAID."

"Yes, though it do seem but yesterday, and a hunt I do seem but yesterday, and a hunt I do seem but yesterday. 'What! his gwine to fight for King and country, zur?' And I zed, 'Yes, zur, that I be—for King and country and old Wiltshire. I guess ye Wiltshiremen be worth two Gloucesters any day though they do call us 'Moonrakers.' Not but what Gloucesters ain't very good fellows, he added indulgently. 'Parson, he be mortal good to Oi; 'o gied Oi his blessing and 'e write and give Oi all the news of the parish. He warn't much of a p'itacher though 'e did say, 'Dearly beloved' in church in a very taking way as though he were a court-ling."

"What was Oi a doing, zur? Oh, I was with Farmer Twine, head lab'r I was. Strong? Oh, yes, zur, pretty fair. I mind I could throw a sack of flour over my shoulder when I was a boy o' fourteen. Why! I wur stronger then than I be now. 'Twas India that done me."

"Is it a large farm?" I asked seeking to beguile him with homely thoughts. "Twelve 'undred yackers. Oh, yes, Oi'd plenty to do, and Oi could turn me hands to most things, though I do say it. There weren't a man in the parish as could beat Oi at mowing or putting a hackle on a rick, though I do say it. And Oi could drive a straight furrow too. Heavy work it were. The soil be stiff clay, as ye knows, zur. This Vlemish clay be very loike it. Lord! what a mint o' diggin' we 'ave done in they trenches to be sure. And bullets flying like wopses zumtimes."

"Are your parents alive?" I asked. "No, zur; they be both gone to Kingdom come. Poor old fether, he said after a pause. 'I mind 'n now in his white smock all plaited in front, and mother in her cotton bonnet—you never zee 'em in Wiltshire now. They brought us all up on nine shillin' a week—ten of us we was."

"I suppose you sometimes wish you were back in Wiltshire now?" I said. "Zumtimes, sir," he said wistfully. "It'd be about over with lambing season now," he added reflectively. "Many's the tiddling lamb I've brought up wi my own hands. Aye, and the may'll soon be in blossom. And the childer makin' daisy chains."

"Yes," I said. "And think of the woods—the bluebells and anemones! You remember Folly Wood?"

"He smiled. 'Ah, that Oi do; I mind diggin' out an old vixen up there when 'e's gone to earth and the 'ounds with they tails up a hollering like music. The Badminton was out that day. I were ajus very fond o' that wood. My brother be squire's keeper there."

"NIGHT IN THE TRENCHES."

"His mind went roaming among childhood's memories and his eyes took on a dreaming look."

"Mother, she were a good woman—no better woman in the parish, parson did say. She taught us to say every night, 'Our Father, which art in heaven—I often used to think on it at night in the trenches. Them nights—they do make you think a lot. It be mortal queer up there, you feels as if you were on the edge of the world. I used to look up at the sky and mind me o' them words in the Bible. 'When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers and the stars which Thou hast made, what is man that he should be mindful of him?' It do feel uncommon small in them trenches at night."

"I suppose you've had a hot time up there?" "Ah, that I have. And I zeed some bad things."

"Bad?" "Crnel, zur, mortal cruel, I be maning. 'Twas three weeks come Monday. We wur in an advance near Wypers—but as far as 'is from our village to Wootton Bassett. My platoon had to take a house. We know'd 'twould be hot work, and Jacob Scaplehorn an Oi did shake hands. 'Farge,' e zed, 'if I be took write to my wife and tell 'er it be the Lord's will and she be not to grieve.' And I zed, 'So be, Jacob, and you'll do the same for Oi.'"

"Our officer, Capt'n S—T—, d'you know 'en, zur? No 'E com' from Devizes way, he wur a grand man, never thinking of his self, but only of us humble chaps—he said, 'Now for it, lads, and we advances in stended order. And there wur a machine-gun in that there house—you know how they spitters. It cut down us poor chaps like a reaper. Jacob Scaplehorn wur nex' me and I zeed 'an say 'O

CROSSING THE DANUBE.

DIFFICULT WORK OF THE GERMAN PIONEERS.

A correspondent thus describes the crossing of the Danube by the Austro-German army, writes to the *Neuzeitliche Rotterdamse Courant*:—The task of the Teutonic technical troops in the Serbian offensive, more particularly the pioneers, exceeds in difficulty all that has gone before. The crossing of the Danube by two complete divisions with artillery and railway columns had to be initiated and prepared by the pioneers, in such a manner that the enemy who commanded both the Save and the Danube from the fortress of Kaliningrad had no inkling of it. The whole pontoon flotilla was launched some 25 kilometers upstream, near Banowitz, there into small vessels, composed of three pontoons, which could carry 30 to 40 men, and then, masked by the bushes, dragged by the men to their destination in the tributary of the Danube, along the islands of Kishara and Hujia. Rowing would have attracted attention. This, of course, was done by night, and every time the enemy's searchlights came in the direction of the flotilla, the men good quite still, or, if not covered by trees, dropped flat on to the ground until darkness was restored. In the morning the flotilla reached its destination and the following evening the crossing began. In the deep iron and steel pontoons, the infantry was fairly safe against rifle and machine-gun fire. The pioneers, however, had to row and steer their craft across the rapid, broad river. In the first ships were the sappers, equipped with hand-grenades, axes and other implements, calculated to clear all obstructions, so that the infantry could once begin the attack. The Serbians had constructed their obstructions far into the Danube, connecting all trees along the banks, which at high-water mark stand in the river, with barbed wire, with the object of rendering a landing impossible. All these obstructions had to be cut down under an overwhelming rifle and machine-gun fire from the Serbs. Besides this, the pioneers had to stretch telephone cables across the Danube, which at this point is from 2 to 3 kilometers wide. Vessels had to be constructed by joining several smaller vessels, strong enough to carry the heavy guns and railway stock, while the mines in the river had to be swept away. Self-evidently all this entailed serious loss of life.

After one division had taken Bigrade, the second was put across for the construction of the pontoon bridge across the Save, which is about 600 metres broad. This work was completed in half a day and followed by a general sweeping of mines in both Danube and Save, with a view to shipping. Moreover, work on a second pontoon bridge was begun. This will be followed in its turn by the repairs to the iron railway bridge.

The technical troops, who went southwards with the VIIth army corps, also found plenty of work to do. The road had not been kept in repair, and the enormous cobblestones, which had been used as a first layer, were only covered by a layer of mud. The road was next to impossible for horses, and quite impassable for wagons. The sapper companies, aided by some thousands of labourers, repaired the road as well as they could.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Calcutta	New York
Canton	American Consul
Davis, Edgar B., Hongkong	Bombay
Hotel	New York
Dominicos Road	Manila
Gheochong	Panang
Gheochong	Padang
Hanglo	Batavia
Hongkong	Panang
Hapsonguat, Yonghyekway	Bangkok
Juan Singlo	Singapore
Keechong	Singapore
Mann, Eastern Extension	Singapore
Miklin, 33, 3rd floor, Saisin-poon, Swei Street	Singapore

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Yitah	Shanghai
Scott	Amoy
Pan Jhanin Lane	Shanghai
Choeongtek	Amoy

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. 3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 23rd January, 1916. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Macfarren; Psalms 110 and 111; Te Deum; Iowes, Cooke and Hopkins; Jubilate, Goodson; Hymns, 2 & 6 and 80. "God Save the King" Evening (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 23rd evening (1. Magnificat, Hayley (7th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Esterhill (3rd evening); Anthem, "Come unto Him," Gounod; Hymns, 230 and 240. "A Hail—Psalms 114, verses 1, 2, 5, and 6 G. P. in union; Psalm 115, v. 1 and 9, 12, 16 and 18 in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 23rd January, 1916. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 279; Responses, Ferial; Venite, Macfarren (day 23); Psalms, 10, Dunsley, East 235; 111, Tair, Chant 240; 112, Boye, W. A. Chant 325; 113, Smart, C. and 248; Te Deum, St. Jude; Benedicite, Cranbeck; Hymns, 299, 174 and 315. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymns, 30; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 116 (tune Pergamun 255); 115 Wickes, 230; Magnificat, Woodward, 28th morning; Nunc Dimittis, Wickes 10th evening; Hymns, 167 (tune 290 A.M.), 26 and 395. Kyrie, Maunder. National Anthem.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 23rd January. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns 342, 672, 147 and 51 Subject: "The Christian Spectator." Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 230, 197, 22 and 190. Preacher: Rev. J. K. Macdonald.

DIGESTION AND THE NERVES.

A tiny piece of grit can cause a lot of mischief. You realise this when it blows into your eye. Comfort ends until this mere speck of dirt has been removed. Sometimes your watch won't keep time; goes when and how it likes. You take it to the mender; and he, perhaps, finds the delicate movements have been put out of gear by dust, you can only see under a magnifying glass.

Indigestion acts in the same way on the body. Digestion, like the mainspring of a watch, is one of the principal things that keep the wheels of life running smoothly. Let it be disturbed and every part of your system suffers. Notably your nerves are upset. Why?

Well, the nerves and digestive system depend upon each other very closely. One cannot become affected without the other becoming upset. Bad digestion means lack of nourishment from food. Your nerves cry out because they are not fed. They lose tone and energy. Let us show how Mother Seigel's Syrup rapidly mends matters.

In a state of indigestion food often remains too long in the stomach and ferments. Again, the supply of bile (Nature's own laxative) from the liver is frequently poor in quality, and badly regulated. Or the bowels are too sluggish to expel the body's refuse. Impurities are then thrown into the blood. All these important digestive organs are the centre of a special nervous system. Naturally the irritated nerves protest—like the eye does against a particle of sand.

You must right your digestion before body and nerves can be restored to a really sound state; otherwise there is a steady drain on your vitality. The drip of water from a leaking can will empty it in time.

Mother Seigel's Syrup quickly stops this sapping of the system. Its tonic and corrective action restores good digestion by stimulating stomach, liver and bowels into healthy activity. Then you derive full nourishment from your food. Robust health, with full nerve energy, follow.

Mrs. T. Moberg, 33, Eight Street, Roksburg North, Transvaal, writes on July 21st, 1914:—"About four months ago, I suffered very much from indigestion. The symptoms which gave me the most trouble, and which were especially severe after meals, were a tightness and heaviness at the chest, and a complete derangement of the bowels."

"This caused me acute pain, and with loss of appetite had the effect of upsetting my nervous system. After trying several preparations in vain, I was recommended by a friend to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. The result was almost immediate relief, and the use of two bottles completely restored my appetite, banished the pains, and I now enjoy the best of health. I always keep a bottle handy, as I find an occasional dose very beneficial."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a genuine tonic, not a mere stimulant, which gives you false energy, and then, when its action is spent, leaves you more lifeless than ever. It builds up your strength on a firm foundation by ridding the body of the impurities created by indigestion, and providing increased stores of vitality from the nourishment it enables you to draw from food.

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

DEFIES HEAT. Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and messy type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium-tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



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Leading Articles:— Vitality of Old Customs in China. The Yunnan Revolt. Government of Hongkong.

Random Reflections. Frenzied Chinese Fires His House. Japan's Help in the War. Bomb Explosion on S. M. Railway. Chinese Telegrams.

Great Fire at a Japanese Prison. Peking Notes. Companies:—

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Indo-China Steam Navigation. Hongkong Tramway Co. Assassination in Shanghai.

Shanghai's Population. Local Sport. Japan's China Policy. Macao Notes.

